

NEW YORK HERALD.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letters and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed New York
HERALD.Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.Rejected communications will not be re-
turned.

Volume XXXII..... No. 350

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—
THE HUNTER.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—Dora.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street.—THE GRAND
DOWRY.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—HEART OF THE GREAT
CITY.—CHILDREN IN THE WOOD.GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—
DAMEL.

MILB'S GARDEN, Broadway.—BLACK COCK.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—
UNDER THE GAUZE.OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—A MINOR
DILEMMA.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—LA RAY-
ONNE.

STEINWAY HALL.—CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—GEMINOS,
EQUESTRIAN, &c.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th
street.—LA GRANDE QUERRE.THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—WHITE, COTTON
& SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 55 Broadway.—EM-
ERALD ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING AND SCIENCE.TORY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC
VARIETIES, SINGING MINSTRELS, &c.BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway.—
DAMEL, PACE, PANTOMIME, &c.BUNYAN HALL, Broadway and Fifteenth street.—THE
FIDELITY.DOWNEY HALL, 808 Broadway.—CANTABRIGIA PAINT-
ING, WITH LECTURE.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
MINSTRELS, BALLADS AND BURLESQUES.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

New York, Monday, December 16, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

By special telegram through the Atlantic cable, dated
Paris on Saturday, we are informed that the Roman
Congress plan of Napoleon has completely failed, the
great Powers refusing to take part in it.The news by the Atlantic cable is dated yester-
day evening, December 15.The Fenian leaders have been arrested at all points of the
United Kingdom. Extraordinary precautions were taken by
the government in London and Liverpool, six thousand
regular troops being held under arms in the capital.
The docks and armories of Liverpool were strictly
guarded. The Fenians, after an attempt to march in
Liverpool, obeyed the law quietly.The European great Powers regard the Turkish
government as the Dardanelles free to foreign
shipping. The river Orontes is frozen. The British
Bible Society presented a copy of the sacred volume to Na-
poleon. Italy is to change her ambassadors in Paris and
London.The British army has marched a good distance to-
wards the interior of Abyssinia, but the men suffer
from want of water.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our special telegram by the Cuba cable furnishes news
from Venezuela, Caracas and Hayti. The revolutionists
in Venezuela were disbanding. A schooner from St.
Thomas had arrived at Caracas with arms and ammu-
nition, and it was thought probable that the perils of
Bosch mediated another raid. Universal discontent
reigned in the capital of Hayti. Six millions of counter-
feit Haytian dollars were in circulation, and Salnave
was believed to have had a hand in placing them on the
market.Advices from Rio Janeiro furnished by Cable tele-
gram from Lisbon state that Paraguay had taken the
offensive in the war on the Paraná, and in their first
attack had carried the Brazilian camp by storm, with a
loss to the allies of four thousand killed, wounded and
prisoners.Our correspondence from Monterey, Mexico, is dated
November 21. Bitter feelings had been aroused be-
tween the inhabitants of Tamaulipas and those of
Nuevo Leon, owing to the appointment of a Nuevo
Leon colonel to command in Tamaulipas. An old feud
broke out at any time. Ortega and Patazi are still in
confinement at Monterey.General Ben Butler intends taking a tour through the
South. Wardwell, of Richmond, has expressed himself
ready to receive him at the depot with a grand ovation
participated in by four thousand negroes. Among the
various conjectures as to the object of his visit, one is that
he intends to make a permanent division in the republi-
can party by putting himself forward as the representa-
tive of the negroes and extremists, and thus, as he
thinks, indirectly aid the election of the democratic
ticket and Grant's defeat.Severe distress among the whites and negroes of the
South, especially the latter, is anticipated during the
winter. The freedmen are being discharged in large
numbers by their employers on account of a scarcity of
food and means, and starvation in many instances is
actually at the doors of both whites and blacks.The new Canadian silver coins to place fifteen per
cent duty on American silver.Governor Humphreys, of Mississippi, has received such
information relative to projected outbreaks among the
negroes in January that he has deemed it necessary to
issue a proclamation warning all combinations for such
a purpose that their intentions are known and they are
not to be tolerated, and that if the black race believes the
lands will be distributed among them they are greatly
deceived.Commodore Rogers, of the steamer De Soto, reports
that the main injuries received by his vessel in the late
disaster at St. Thomas, consisted in having her bottom
stove in two places by being dashed against a wharf.Many of Stanton's former friends in the radical party,
since hearing his testimony before the impeachment
committee, have lost all interest in his case to have
him reinstated.Snow fell in Richmond yesterday to the depth of six
inches. The river is almost and the canal completely
frozen over.Hon. George Martin, Chief Justice of the Supreme
Court of Ohio, died in Cleveland yesterday.Noah P. Smith, who is charged with the murder of a
deputy Provost Marshal in New York, in 1865 was ar-
rested yesterday, having just returned from a flight to
foreign countries some months ago.A prize fight took place near Chicago on Saturday
morning between Edward Lowry and Jimmy Black for
\$400. On the thirty-second round Black was beaten
until he fell senseless in the ring and Lowry was
awarded the prize.An engine of an express train ran off the track at the
top of Wilkesbarre Mountain, Pa., on Saturday. If the
accident had occurred ten rods further on the train
would in all probability have rolled down the mountain.The cable of the American Print Company at Fall
River, Mass., were destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss
is estimated at \$1,200,000 and five hundred hands are
thrown out of employment.In view of the extra interest attaching to Cuba and
Porto Rico since their supposed sale to the United
States, an account which we publish this morning of
their physical character, climate, population, commerce,
revenue and strategic value will be found interesting.The usual church services in this city and Brook-
lyn were held yesterday, and were generally well
attended. Rev. Dr. Waldron, of Philadelphia, preach-
ed at Christ church on Fifth avenue
to the Madison square Presbyterian church alarge congregation assembled to consider the pro-
ject of evangelizing the tract of country opened
up by the Pacific Railroad. The usual services were
held in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, Rev. J. Hyatt
Smith preaching on the "Antiquity of Labor."Mrs. Francis Booth and her four children, the oldest
aged thirteen, were found in their room, at No. 29 Amy
street, yesterday, suffering from the effects of laudanum,
which had been administered by Mrs. Booth herself, on
account of her distressing poverty. They were taken to
Belleuve Hospital, and the physicians despair of saving
their lives.The North American Steamship Company's steamer
Santiago de Cuba, Captain J. W. Smith, having been de-
tained by the severe storm, will leave pier No. 29 North
river at noon to-day (Monday) for California via Panama
Railroad, connecting at Panama with the new steamship
Oregonian, Captain Sutton.Financial Tinkering in Congress.—The Morrill
Bill.Mr. Morrill, the Senator from Vermont, has a
bill before Congress to resume specie payments
after July, 1869, or, in other words, to compel
the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the
interest-bearing legal tender notes and to pay
the bondholders in coin after that date. This
bill provides also for the sale of gold in the
Treasury at that time, for which the govern-
ment is to receive paper in the shape of the
three per cent interest compound notes. It
also requires the national banks to redeem in
coin their currency of five dollars and under,
but permits them to redeem bills of a higher
denomination in greenbacks.The government is first to part with all
the gold in the Treasury, and then, after hav-
ing parted with it, is to redeem the legal ten-
ders in coin, while the national banks are not
required to pay in specie their notes over five
dollars. Such is the confused and impracticable
legislation to which Congress is invited by the
Vermont Senator. The mountains of his State
are not as green as is this scheme for reaching
specie payments. A bill to dry up the Missis-
sippi or to stop the flow of Niagara would be
quite as reasonable. It ought to be called a
bill to bankrupt the Treasury, to add to the
wealth of the bondholders at the expense of
the people, and to turn over to the national
banks all the gold, while it allows these favored
institutions to circulate an irredeemable paper
currency. It is an insidious measure for the
special benefit of the national banks and the
bondholders, from which both the government
and the mass of the people will be the sufferers.
But it is impracticable, and if Congress should
be stupid enough to pass it—which, if we may
judge from the action of the House lately on
the currency question, it will not—the conse-
quences may be serious, while the object will
not be reached.The British Parliament tried to force specie
payments after the wars with Napoleon by such
measures as this, but had to undo what was
done several times. From 1815 to 1821 several
efforts were made to force resumption, but
the government had to abandon its purpose in
consequence of the suffering produced and
difficulties in the way. Finally, when resump-
tion was forced, through the clamor of the bond-
holders and capitalists, which was not fully
reached, however, till 1823, the country was
plunged into terrible financial revolutions and
appalling distress. Similar results will follow
here if the same disastrous policy be pursued.
If Mr. Morrill cannot be taught by such lessons
of experience, it is to be hoped the majority
in Congress can, and will reject the imprac-
ticable and dangerous bill of that Senator. Let
the circulation of the currency remain as it is,
except to make it uniform, by substituting legal
tenders for national bank notes, and the coun-
try will reach a specie basis gradually, without
serious revolutions.Another absurd proposition made by the
financial tinkers is to raise another and a
foreign loan to pay a portion of the debt—that is,
to create one debt to pay another—to place
ourselves still more at the mercy of British and
other foreign capitalists, and to make a big
job for some Jay Cooke, Robert J. Walker or
other speculators. The British wisely kept as
much of their debt as possible at home, so that
the interest, when paid, should not leave the
country; and Louis Napoleon, when he raised
a large loan, was careful to spread it among
the French people; but our sapient financiers
want to make us the debtors of foreigners, to
bind us hand and foot, and to leave our
finances and trade under foreign control. The
debtor nation, like the individual debtor, is
always more or less at the mercy of the cred-
itor, and the foreign creditor from year to year
drains a nation in debt of the specie or money
which is the lifeblood of internal trade.Suppose, according to the theory of these
financiers who want a foreign loan, that the
whole of our debt could be sold or transferred
to Europe, we should have to send abroad
of a hundred and twenty millions in gold abroad
every year to pay the interest. The capital on
the purchase money would soon be swallowed
up as in a vortex, and after the first stimu-
lating effect passed away we should be left de-
pendent and helpless. The government wants
no loan, and, least of all, a foreign one. As
the debt falls due, if there be not money
enough in the Treasury to pay it, let Congress
provide for changing one form of indebted-
ness for another by the simple process of sub-
stitution. That is all which will be needed,
and we can dispense with foreign loan nego-
tiations or the assistance of foreign capitalists,
so far as the United States Treasury is con-
cerned. If these financiers are desirous of
getting foreign capital, or the foreign capital-
ists of using it here, let them apply it to the
hundreds of profitable enterprises in the coun-
try—to the development of our vast unde-
veloped resources and to the creation of
wealth among us. In this way loans would be
profitable both to the country and foreign
capitalists; but it would be better to keep the
national debt at home among our own people.
Rather pay off the debt as fast as possible than
to create a new one. We are not among those
who believe a national debt a national
blessing, and we are quite sure it would be
anything but that if held by foreigners.Cuba and Porto Rico—What Does It All
Mean?Our news from Havana published in yester-
day's HERALD touching certain overtures
from Spain for the cession of Cuba and Porto
Rico to the United States has created here an
active discussion of the subject in all its bear-
ings. In some quarters the intelligence is pro-
nounced too good to be true; in others it is
supposed that our Minister at Madrid, by
instructions from Mr. Seward, has been propo-
sing to Spain, instead of Spain proposing to
him. We have given the news as we received it;
but we cannot undertake to pronounce it
positively correct without some official or
semi-official vouchers.Failure of the Roman Conference.—The Situ-
ation in Italy.By special telegram through the Atlantic
cable, dated in Paris on Saturday evening, we
are informed that Napoleon's plan of a gen-
eral European conference on the subject of the
Italo-Roman and Papal temporalities questions
has failed, the great Powers having finally
refused to take part in the assemblage. The
subject has been in a state of diplomatic ne-
gotiation for some time, and Munich and Paris
have been respectively named as the place
and the 9th of December for the day of meet-
ing. The intelligence of the complete failure
of the French Imperial proposition, furnished
by our special correspondent, is of a very im-
portant character. Napoleon's invitation for
the congress was addressed to all the Powers
of Europe, great and small, and the negative
action of the great Powers will not only hu-
miliate the Emperor deeply, but reaffirm the
royal distinction of the value of government
votes on subjects of general interest created
by the treaty of Vienna and maintained ever
since.The agitation on the subject of Rome will,
most likely, be renewed with greater intensi-
ty, particularly in France and Italy. In the
Italian Chambers a strong debate has
already taken place, the liberals assailing the
ministers in the most meretricious manner
for submitting as they had done to the dictates
of Napoleon. A fresh vote, similar to that of
1861, declaring Rome to be the natural capital
of Italy, was considered probable. Such a
vote would amount to a vote of want of con-
fidence, and might necessitate a change of
ministry. A change of ministry might bring
back Rattazzi to power, and the return of
Rattazzi, in present circumstances, could
scarcely fail to bring Italy and France into
open collision. A Franco-Italian war would
be disastrous to Italy and to the govern-
ment of Victor Emmanuel; but it might also
be disastrous to France and to the govern-
ment of Louis Napoleon. Napoleon has
no desire to go to war; but revolution in
Italy, which is now by no means improb-
able, would drag him into war whether he
would or not; and a war between these two
Powers on the Roman question would at least
arouse the slumbering republicanism in both
countries, if it did not prove the signal for
a general European conflagration. It is
difficult to see what good a congress
could do, even if got together. The Italian
government is in sore perplexity; so is
the government of Louis Napoleon; and so
far as it is possible, in present circumstances,
to judge, the perplexity in both cases is likely
to continue until events of themselves shape
a solution of the difficulty. There are some
who are of opinion that Napoleon really wishes
to make an end of the Pope's temporal power,
with the exception of "the Vatican and a garden;"
but the recent declaration of M. Rouher, and the
consequent gratification of the Church party,
render this view of the case for the present
untenable. It will be, perhaps, best and
wisest for all the European Powers to
acquiesce in the decision of the great ones
and leave Napoleon to settle the question as
best he may.

Women's Rights at Steiway Hall.

Last Saturday night there was an amusing
change in the programme at Steiway Hall
from the readings of Dickens. Women's
rights was the general theme. George Francis
Train, the Omaha steam engine, opened with
a speech comprehending almost everything
in the heavens above, the earth beneath, and the
waters under the earth, including Dickens and
his tickets, buffalo hunting, the Western
Indians, the Rothschilds, his travels with Mrs.
Cady Stanton, the next Presidency, and his
hostile relations with Horace Greeley. Mrs.
Stanton followed on the main questions,
women's rights and the glory of Kansas, as
far as Kansas has gone in conceding women's
rights. Miss Susan B. Anthony next enter-
tained the audience in the same vein, and
altogether the fun, the enthusiasm, the pathos,
bathos and patriotism of the entertainment
completely eclipsed the milk and water read-
ings of Dickens. Train, who is the chief
engineer of this women's rights campaign, all
the way from Kansas, ought to give us another
blast in Steiway Hall.

Distress in Louisiana.

Our special telegram of the 14th inst. from
New Orleans announces that terrible distress
prevails throughout Louisiana. "Reports
have been received at headquarters of three
thousand whites and four thousand negroes at
the point of starvation." These reports, we
fear, are not exaggerated; for we remember
how destructive to the crops in that region
were the floods of last spring and early sum-
mer, and subsequently the ravages of the
army worm. What cotton was spared by the
floods was ruined by the worm. Although we
have uniformly opposed the encouragements
to idleness and other abuses to which the ad-
ministration of the Freedmen's Bureau is
liable, we see in this sad destitution of whites
and blacks in Louisiana a clear and unques-
tionable case for prompt and liberal relief
on the part of government. If the funds in the
possession of the Freedmen's Bureau are in-
sufficient for the purpose, let Congress make
ample provision for it without delay.

A Canadian Rising for the Pope.

We have the news from Montreal that a regu-
lar religious crusade is in progress there, so
animated has the movement of volunteering
for the Pope's army in Rome become. These
French Canadians, at least, remain true to
their Church and to those ideas which brought
over their ancestors under the guide of the
Canadian Jesuit fathers two hundred years ago.
But still, this enthusiasm among these faithful
Canadians at this time of day for the Pope's
army in Rome is something extraordinary.

Mexican Reconstruction.

Our latest news from Mexico represents
that robberies continue to be frequent and
organized bands of brigands to be numerous
everywhere in that unhappy country. At
Patzonaro the diligences had been robbed by
soldiers—the very class of men whose
special duty it is to guard and defend travel-
lers against violence. This news does not
offer a very encouraging prospect of a speedy,
healthy reorganization in Mexico. The Juarez
government, however, is busily arranging its
diplomatic relations with foreign governments.
Diplomatic agents are to be sent to the South
American republics; and it is said that Señor
Romero will return to Washington as Envoy
Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

A New Year's Gift to the United States.

Soon after New Year's day the Danish West
India islands, St. Thomas and St. John, will
be finally transferred to the United States by
the Commissioners of King Christian, by virtue
of our late purchase. The bargain may be
regarded as complete, for—as will be seen
from the batch of official documents which we
publish to-day—although the native inhabi-
tants have the right of voting its ratification
under a manhood suffrage franchise, there is
little doubt that the royal arrangement will
be acquiesced in, as the entire population, par-
ticularly of St. Thomas, favor it, with the ex-
ception of the English and French traders,
who oppose it. The island of St. Thomas
is really the key of the West Indies. It
is the entrepot of commerce between this
Continent and all our trade ports of New Or-
leans, and its value to us as a great maritime
Power cannot be easily measured in dollars.
The wonder is that it has been allowed to slip
into our hands so quietly without opposition or
interference from the Powers of Europe. Eng-
land, especially, one would suppose, should
have endeavored to prevent us from obtaining
this Gibraltar of the West. But for some reason
there has been a great apathy in all the
governments of Europe upon this subject. Is
it that they are afraid to interfere with any of
our bargains in real estate, or that they have
no American policy and are bewildered by
our progress? That we have obtained an im-
portant acquisition in securing St. Thomas
there can be no doubt, as the letter of Vice
Admiral Porter, published in these columns
on Friday, very clearly shows. In case of war
we command, from its beetling cliffs and fine
harbor, a point on which the enemy, as it lies
in the track of all the commerce passing
through the Gulf we can, if necessary,
interrupt, lay toll upon, or utterly
break up the traffic of any nation hostile to us
in case of war. Why England should have
permitted us to obtain it is, therefore, in this
view, a marvel. Lord Russell must have been
asleep and Lord Stanley dreaming over his
Reform bill when Mr. Seward consummated
the bargain which has added to our possessions
what he so aptly called one of "the outlying
bulwarks of our commerce."Having secured the control of this important
key to the West Indies and our maritime in-
terests in that direction, the next thing to be
done is to purchase the Sandwich Islands,
which are, in fact, already under the rule of
American officials, and therefore any objec-
tion to the bargain on the part of the natives
could be easily overcome. Besides, the
dowager Queen Emma is under many obliga-
tions for courtesies extended to her by our
most courteous Secretary of State and the
American people at large, and we might
therefore expect to find in her a powerful
auxiliary. The value of these islands to us
may be computed from the fact that the whole
carrying trade of the Pacific, from China,
Japan, Australia, and all the islands of the
South Seas, finds a stopping place there. It is
in the Sandwich Islands that steam vessels get
their coal and sailing vessels of all nations
their provisions. Without this point to touch
upon they become wails and strays upon the
ocean.With the Stars and Stripes floating from
sundry forts and defenses in the harbors of
St. Thomas and the Sandwich Islands what
nation could compete with us in the naviga-
tion of those seas? What nation, in time of
war, would not be dependent upon us for
the freedom of her trade in the South Atlantic
or the Pacific? With such outlying bulwarks
we could defy the world. Therefore it is but
taste for any patriotic journal to quarrel with
Mr. Seward on party or personal grounds for
his advocacy of a policy which so manifestly
redounds to our interest as a maritime nation.
In this policy, too, we see the workings of
a great change in history. In olden times if
a Power found it necessary to acquire new ter-
ritory it seized it by conquest. Now we offer
a fair price for it, and we generally get it. In
the past rulers buried thousands of soldiers
against a foreign Power and overran its do-
minions with fire and sword. It was with this
applause of force that they crushed rebellions
within their own boundaries and subdued their
neighbors. We have adopted a more modern,
if not a sounder, philosophy. We ask how many
millions it will cost to sustain a rebellious
army, or how much is the price of a foreign
territory, and we are ready to pay the money
down and forthwith purchase what we desire.
Alexander the Great never thought of this
plan, nor Pyrrhus, nor Cyrus, nor Julius
Cæsar, nor Richard the Lion-hearted of England,
who might have bought the Holy Sepulchre
from Saladin for a few pounds sterling if he
only knew how to make the bargain. It was
reserved for the advanced civilization of this
age to obtain for a few millions of dollars what
other people had to purchase with oceans of
blood and a vast squandering of "chivalry."We shall accept gracefully the New Year's
gift of the island of St. Thomas from the King
of Denmark, and we will take all the chances
of earthquakes and tornadoes. In a few years
we shall know how to appreciate its value, and
by that time we hope also to possess that other
"bulwark" in the Pacific, the Sandwich Islands.

General Grant for President.

A Grant meeting is to be held at old
Faneuil Hall on Wednesday evening of this
week. The contagion "runs like the cholera,"
and has reached the heart of radical Massa-
chusetts. From the Atlantic to the Pacific the
name of Grant carries the day; for the re-
publican legislative caucuses at San Francisco
on Saturday night last endorsed General
Grant for the next Presidency. By the 20th of
May next these movements will probably de-
termine the action of the Republican National
Convention, and the peculiar claims of Mr.
Chase will be postponed for a more convenient
season.

Another Volcanic Eruption, Perhaps.

It was reported the other day at Havana
that the captain of a ship from Martinique had,
in passing, seen a great fire on the island of
Guadeloupe, as if the town of Basseferre were
in flames. Perhaps it was only another little
volcanic eruption through a fissure made by
an earthquake. Meantime, the inhabitants of
Cuba, in all their churches, were giving thanks
for the escape of their Heaven-favored island
from the late disastrous hurricanes over the
southern section of the Gulf. To these fearful
commotions among the elements in the West
Indies, perhaps, we may attribute the rough
beginning of the winter in these latitudes.
Truly, we live in wonderful times and in themidst of revolutionary perturbations in the
material and moral and political world, which
may well excite the gravest apprehensions.Latest from Hayti—A Specimen of Negro
Supremacy.A special telegram in yesterday's HERALD
reports, as the latest news from Hayti, that
"General Leon Montes was killed by the jailor
put over him by President Salnave. He was
first poisoned, and then despatched by a blow
on the head from a bar. A brother of Montes,
confined in the same dungeon with the General
at Cape Hayti, was compelled to passively
witness the scene of horror." Many families
have fled to Jamaica, terrified at the reign of
barbarism in Hayti. The complicity of Presi-
dent Salnave in the brutal murder of Montes
appears to be taken for granted. Salnave was
condemned by contumacy a little more than
three years ago to the penalty of death "for
rebellion and assassination," and it is thus that
the assassin of General Phillippe now takes
his revenge, while strutting his own brief hour
of authority. His predecessor, Geffrard, was
too highly cultivated, too good, too mild and
too nearly white to suit the tastes of the violent
party in Hayti. A full-blooded, cold-
black negro, Salnave seems to have the ferocious
instincts of his race in its savage state. He
represents the party of barbarism—the
same party which the Emperor Souleouque
represented when, after four presidencies of one
year each, the latter "succeeded to the supreme
power and established a black man's govern-
ment; but, unfortunately," says even the radical
Redpath, "he represented the barbarism
rather than the good qualities of the negro." Redpath
has aspired to write the history of Hayti. He
speaks of "the brief and bloody reign of the
Emperor Dessalines;" he tells how the
founder of Haytian nationality, who had
become "a very cruel and remorseless despot,"
fell dead beneath the daggers of a band of
assassins, one of them the grandfather of ex-
President Geffrard; and he gives this portrait
of General Joseph: "A pure black, a man of
great brutal force, of barbarous energy, with
all his instincts antagonistic to liberal ideas
and a high civilization." Let Redpath now
add Salnave to his list of monsters lifted to the
surface of the seething caldron of Haytian
revolution. King Theodore of Abyssinia has
been more merciful to his British captives, who,
according to news received in London on the
14th instant, are, happily, "alive and well." And
the King of Dahomey himself must be
incapable of committing a more brutal murder
than this of Montes, a helpless prisoner, is de-
scribed to have been. What a shocking specimen
it is of negro supremacy!The Clarksonwell Explosion—The Excitement
in London.The police had reported on Saturday evening
last that three persons killed and some forty
persons badly injured by the explosion at the
wall of the Clarksonwell Jail, London. The ex-
amination of several individuals arrested at the
time near the scene of the explosion, and of
Burke and Casey, two of the Fenian pris-
oners in the jail, had resulted in no discoveries
as to the parties concerned in this gunpowder
plot. Colonel Kelly, the rescued Fenian from
Manchester, it was suspected by some had had
a hand in it. The London newspapers, mean-
time, had joined in a regular "howl and cry
against the Fenians"—a course which will
probably only serve to increase the general
excitement and alarm and the fierce hostility
awakened between the Fenians and the govern-
ment. These troubles wear an angry and
threatening aspect, and we fear that the worst
is yet to come.Discovery of Extensive Black Conspiracies
in the South.The surging elements of political and social
strife now agitating the South are beginning to
find an outlet in an almost boundless sea of
troubles. We have already chronicled many
acts of lawlessness committed by the blacks in
defiance of the civil authorities in various
parts of the Southern country, but they seem
not to have been so unprovoked and alarming
as those that have occurred in Mississippi.
So threatening have matters become there that
the Governor has felt called upon to issue a
proclamation, warning the blacks against com-
mitting further outrages, and also cautioning
them against following the seditious advice of
emissaries, black or white. It appears, accord-
ing to this proclamation, that conspiracies
actually exist in Mississippi among the blacks
to "go to war" by January next, unless Con-
gress arranges a plan of dividing and distrib-
uting the farm lands, particulars of persons
and places being furnished the Governor. In
such an event, it is unnecessary to predict the
fate that will befall the black race, not only in
Mississippi, but throughout the South; for the
government will be obliged to interfere, as
General Canby has already, in regard to the
Mississippi conspiracies, and the wretched
negroes will perish by thousands. Congress has
time to take the back track in its reconstruc-
tion policy, and whatever time is left should
be promptly and energetically employed in
restoring peace in the South and averting from
the infuriated dupes and protégés of the radicals
a doom that otherwise inevitably awaits them.

ALONG THE HUDSON.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Late Effects of the Recent Cold Snap—Open-
ing of a New Skating Rink at Poughkeepsie—
The New State Lunatic Asylum.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 15, 1867.

The entire length of the Hudson river, from its source
to its mouth, is filled and choked with heavy ice. The
result of three days' steady cold weather and snow
storms. On Friday the steamship James W. Baldwin
left Poughkeepsie for New York. She got out into the main
channel, when the ice she ran on her stern
was crushed by the ice, when she returned
for repairs, intending to leave again yesterday.
In the meantime, the cold had not abated in the
least, closed the river at Rhinebeck, laid an embargo on
the ferryboat, and as a consequence the Baldwin, with
a heavy New York freight on board, is frozen in.
A dispatch from Rhinebeck says that passengers cross the
river there on foot, and that to-day the ice is strong
enough for teams to cross. The same will undoubtedly
be the case at this point in a day or two. At Newburgh
yesterday the ferryboat, carrying the heavy iron safe of
the Proprietor of the New York City and Hudson River
Railroad, left here at half-past one P. M.
The ferryboat had been in the ice since it was
yesterday yet I am unaware of it.
Nearly two thousand persons attended the opening of
Eastman's skating rink at this place yesterday and to-
day. A trial of skill took place between the cele-
brated skaters, T. J. Goodrich, of Chicago, and Frank
Swift, of New York. In the evening Miss Sedell, a very
accomplished lady skater, entertained the vast throng.
The receipts go to the poor of the city, and to
aid in erecting a costly soldiers' monument.
Work is progressing rapidly at the grounds of the new
State lunatic hospital north of the city. Heavy docks
have been erected, extensive roadways are already laid,
and by spring the grounds will become quite a place of
resort for sight-seers.
A lady named Mrs. Vanderburgh, while walking in
front of the Morgan House in this city yesterday, slipped
down and broke her leg in such a manner that the
leg will be amputated.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1867.
1:30 O'CLOCK P. M.General Butler's Proposed Tour Through
the South—His Intended Plan of Movement
Against Grant for the Next Presidency.
The news of General Butler's intended trip through
the Southern States was a surprise among the republicans.
A good many ask what business can Butler want in the South,
the very place he ought to be the last man to visit.
Others say he meditates giving certain kind of in-
structions to the negroes as to the manner in which
they should protect their newly acquired rights; in other
words, he intends to tell them to fight for them if im-
periled. It is expected this counsel will be immensely
popular with the colored folk. Wardwell, of Rich-
mond, a joint partner of Hunnicutt's in the work of
radical propaganda among the darkies, said at this
evening that he intends to receive General Butler at the
depot with a procession of four thousand negroes, and
make his visit a grand ovation. He anticipates the
whole negro population of Richmond will turn out and
make an imposing demonstration. Among other con-
jectures about the object of Butler's visit is one to the
effect that he intends to create a permanent division in
the republican ranks by putting himself forward as the
personification of the most extreme views of the negro
population; views of such a character that it would